



## THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the "Terms" of the *Era*:

"Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending two new subscribers, shall have the three copies for free dollars."

A subscriber who sends his renewal, and sends two new subscribers, will have the three copies for free dollars.

He who sends his subscriber, as his subscription runs out, will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secure two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for free dollars.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

## THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

Owing to the failure of the paper ordered for the *Friend of Youth*, and to other causes which it is needless to mention, we are requested by the editor of that journal to announce that it will not appear till next week. When once started, the paper will be punctual in its appearance.

New England, by G. W. Putnam, will appear in our next.

Boston Correspondent, it will be perceived, is furnishing us with series of papers—one presenting, in number every other week, a vigorous historical sketch of the late Prussian Revolution—the other consisting of letters, on the alternate weeks, on current events, and the general condition of Europe. On the outside of this week the reader will find Chapter six of the Historical Sketch.

For a review of George Journals Slavery—At the request of a Southern friend, we publish this week the address of Chief Justice Sharkey of Mississippi, on taking the chair as President of the Convention lately held in that State on the subject of Slavery. We do so cheerfully, as we like to present both sides of every important question, convinced that this is the best mode of advancing the interests of Truth, and keeping alive among our friends a spirit of toleration.

The address is calm, judicious, and vigorous, but some of its positions, in our judgment, are very strong, and we do not like them; but as far as it is designed to prove the want of power over Congress in the Territories conclusive, And certainly we can find nothing in it that can justify Mississippi in so far as her connection with the Union, should Slavery be excluded from the Territories.

We are intended to commence—on an address emanating from a source so distinguished, but other topics occupy so much space, that we cannot find room for anything on the subject but this brief notice.

## THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

Although a heavy Emancipation vote was given at the late election for members of the Convention to revise the Constitution of Kentucky, yet, owing to the combined influence of the Whig and Democratic parties, not a single Emancipationist was elected. Five-sixths of the voting population of the State are non-slaveholders, but every member of the Convention, we believe, is a slaveholder, excepting Slaveholding in interest.

We give a striking illustration of the power of the interest, and of the subjugation of the masses of the People to it.

It was expected that, after such a demonstration, the agitation of the Slavery Question would be put to rest, and the Convention, being all of one heart and one mind, would proceed with great calmness and decision to take security against its recurrence. But, the question will not be put to rest. The Convention is just as much excited about the subject, as it was before, and it is entirely composed of slaveholders.

As there are degrees of grace, there are degrees of depravity. The members are divided among themselves, some seeking to impose irreconcileable bondage upon the States others being anxious to still agitate, but to arrange the question in the new Constitution so that, should the war be at some distant period opened for Emancipation, the People might be at liberty to act for themselves.

The discussion has taken a wide range, between the uncompromised, political, and moral bearings of slavery. By one, it is conceded that in itself it is an evil, though Emancipation would be a greater. By others, it is strenuously contended that it is a blessing to the slave, though an inconvenience to the master. Others hold that it is a blessing to white and black, indispensable to the wealth and refinement of the former, and the well-being of the latter. Some admit that no sanction for it can be found in the Holy Scriptures, but more argue that it is a Divine Institution, existing under the guarantees of Holy Writing.

The ultra men, assuming that slaves are property in every sense of the word, protest against all projects for infringing the rights to this property, as involving essentially the rankest injustice; and they appeal to the Declaration of Independence, which asserts the inalienability of the right of property, they appeal to the law of Nature, every man has the ownership of himself. Let Mr. Weisseinger or Mr. Wickliffe point out the charter by which this right is conferred on him, and he indicates that which confers the same right on his slaves.

"Young men come down here to buy probably Texas and Arkansas, are making ready to raise a business to obtain a living by. It may be said that wheat is the staple production of Virginia; but I say, that the staple product of Virginia is slavery; and that this Government, this State, was created to exist, and to serve the slaves of the South; and that it is not to be expected that it will ever cease to do so."

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by a vote of a majority of the People, at two successive elections.

The proposition is one of many introduced in the Convention, showing the anxiety of the slaveholders to deprive the People virtually of the power of altering their Constitution, especially in respect of slavery.

On the same day, Mr. Meriwether, from the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, reported a resolution of provisions relating to slaves, to the effect that the slaves should be slaves to the State.

The General Assembly have no power to emancipate the slaves, already in being, or who shall be born of slave mothers, without the consent of the owners; or paying them a full equivalent in money, and masters have no right to emancipate their slaves, without provision for their removal from, and against their return to, the State.

To have power to prevent the importation of slaves, merchandise, &c., the State; to provide by law for the trial of all free negroes and mulattoes in the State.

To be obliged to pass laws making it felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, for any free person of color to immigrate into the State, or once emancipated, to remain in the State.

The Convention then went into Committee on the Whole on the propositions of Mr. Turner, the special order, to prohibit in the Constitution, the importation of slaves as merchandise. Mr. Turner, in his report, said, "I have been told that the people of Kentucky are in favor of the bill, and that Cassius M. Clay spoke at length in support of it. The price of slaves does not increase by this prohibition, so that the man of moderate means could still supply himself with what slaves he wanted. Prohibition had worked well economically, the capital of Kentucky having greatly augmented under the policy. Her traders, instead of bringing worthless negroes, the refuse of other States, into their limits, brought back cash for their slaves. No one need fear that the slaves would be sent to Kentucky, if the bill passes."

Mr. Clark, in his report, said, "It was an original question, he would go against the introduction of slaves, but as it already existed in Kentucky, in view of all the circumstances of the case, he held it to be good."

Mr. Turner concurred with him, regarding that, under the circumstances, he believed slavery in Kentucky a blessing to both races.

"Mr. Clark.—At a prior time I will propose a bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the State, to the extent that the committee of correspondence, that even citizens of this State shall be allowed to bring slaves into the State for his own use."

Mr. Clark, in his report, said, "It is a fact that the negroes in Kentucky are at least yielding but small profit. There is about sixty-one millions of dollars worth of slave property in Kentucky, which would decrease if the slaves were to be sent to the State and the world, and that I believe that slavery, as it exists in the slave States of this Union, elevates the character of the white race; its dignity, its strength, and its moral worth; and that we shall frame a Constitution that will perpetuate slavery in this State for all time to come."

Mr. Clarke has evidently risen from the perusal of Stephen Fisher's pamphlet.

Mr. Stephens, in his report, said, "The proposition of Mr. Clark is to prohibit equal rights; every man should have the privilege of buying slaves profitable for labor, and infatuated not to work, who yield no net profit. Show me the man who has forty or fifty slaves upon his estate, and if he has a hundred, he will be compelled to sell, and available, it is as much as you can expect. But my calculation allows you to have three-fourths of the land for their own clothing, fuel, house-room, and doctor's bills. Is there any gentleman in the country who would not prefer to have a negro slave to a team of horses? I am sure that the negroes are not unwilling to declare here before the State and the world, that I believe that slavery, as it stands, will not interfere with the rights of property, and that it is a good institution."

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## LITERARY NOTICES.

Lectures on Schools connected with Literature and Life, by Edwin P. Whipple. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields.

We fear the rather uninteresting title of this volume may have the effect to deter a class of readers who like to turn over the words and things" and with whom the word "politics" is a vague association of inanity and tediousness, pompous displays of superficial knowledge, ornate utterances of commonplaces, and literary larvescos, in comparison with their honest robbery is reputable, from the pleasure of perusing one of the most brilliant and fascinating volumes which has ever issued from the American press. It consists of six Lectures, or rather Essays, on Authors, in their Relation to Life, Novelists, Poets, and Critics, the Diseases and Dilemmas of Life, Genius, Intellectual Health and Disease. In treating these subjects, the author has not inflicted upon his reader a single page of dullness. His style is remarkably direct and energetic, a fitting medium of his clear and sharply defined conceptions—sure, pugnacious, brilliant, rising at times into eloquence. But to command his Essays as specimens of fine writing, merely, would do him serious injustice. They are characterized by shrewd insight, practical wisdom, and, as necessary accompaniment of the utter absence of affectation, a hearty, healthy, and sustained and feeling. His ideals of the anomaly peculiarities of literature, and his contempt for shams, pretences, affectations and sentimentalisms, remind one of the savage birth of Longfellow's Northern Jar, where

"... loud laugh of sound  
Blew from the fagoty."

The concluding Essay on Intellectual Health and Disease touches with a gloved hand the peculiar and heaviest sins of the Northern Yankees, and casts Southern pride. He says of the Yankees, that "he who has a spruce, clean, Pack-saddle way of doing a wrong which is inimical. Believing, after a certain fashion, in justice and retribution, he still thinks that a sly, shrewd, keen, supple gentleman, like himself, can dodge in a quiet way, the moral laws of the universe, without any particular poacher being made about it." His illustrations by the prescribing and practices of Yankeehood in respect to the Mexican war, the Slave, the South, and the "peculiar institution" has one wild effect, which would alone ruin any country outside of Adam's Paradise—it makes labor disreputable. But it is bad in every respect, corrupting the life both of master and slave; and it will inevitably end, if left to work on its own damnation, in a storm of fire and blood, or in mental and moral sterility and death. "We can," he continues, "sympathize with a person who has had the poor treatment meted out to him, and the wrongs of a loving father; but that a man should go deliberately to work, hots in hand, to establish the goat in his own system, is an abomination which touches the Quixotic in diabolism. Yet this, or something like this, has been gravely proposed, and some of our Southern brethren have requested us to aid in the ludicrously impudent work."

On the 24th October, a coalition was effected in Middlesex County, Mass, between the Free Democratic and the Old Democrats, each section, however, retaining its own independent organization, and comprising no essential principle. The union of the two parties extends to the support of a common ticket for Senatorial candidates, and the cause of the union was followed:

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"Whereas, owing to the constitutional mode in electing Senators, there is now a great want of representation—at the last session of the Legislature, a majority of 100 votes having been cast for the election of two members to the Senate; whereas, the same number of votes can be cast; and whereas, the same number of votes is such that we can but rejoice in her well-secured and growing popularity. Sustained by her talents, and the National Era, we regard as merits of that kind of composition."

## THE RUMOR OF THE ASSASSINATION OF GORGEY OUT TO BE UNFOUNDED.

The Austrian Government is in a state of question on the Hungarian and German questions, and people are quoting the old proverb, "When fog rolls full out?" etc. Schwarzsberg and Bach threaten to resign.

The Washington arrived at New York to-day, having left Liverpool on the 29th ult. American Americans have no regret to recall the recall of Mr. Walsh from Paris; though, considering his acquirements, position in society, and gentlemanly character, they lament that he should have given just cause for such an act. Let other Consuls take care! and let others' wives" wife," by writing to me, be "sufficient."

## ACCORDING TO LONDON TRADE.

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England. A poet is dead. He was born in Virginia in 1811. Washington Cooper, a wealthy gentleman of Richmond.

In 1818 he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Allen to Europe, and visited every portion of it, and spent four years at school near London.

He returned to America in 1822, went to Jefferson University in Philadelphia, and died there in 1851. He was a man of great energy, and though he never wrote a poem, he was selected by the two Conventions, as being worthy to promote the common views and principles of the two parties which these Conventions represent?

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## CORRECTION.

The editor of the Era is thanked for his friendly notice. Will he please correct the following: "More snow."—Inco.

"Lotus eaters may wait with sour; Was not our Lord a mangon hunger? You were born in Egypt, and I am here; And though I brought you to the palace of fame?"

Saturn and his daughters thy charmed name! Theirs and her legions were too few; But though the world may stay; Soon in this life may reach no end;

Death and the scaffold may be thy lot; Wind and rain, thy resting place, Land of the living, land of the dead,

and the green willof memory.

Blighted in every bosom; Then thy virginal heart in popular Shakspeare, and thy forgotten name, Those thine on high in her record book, Where for ages the world shall look;

Shakspeare's work is a glorious one; Fain it nobly, and thou begin;

"The Brandon Post" is the name of a new Free Democratic weekly, commenced at Brandon, Vermont.—Publisher, P. WELCH, Corresponding Editor, E. D. BARBER. It is neatly printed; its selections are good; its editorials, as might be expected, able and spirited. May success attend it.

CHAPIN'S "FRIEND IN THE CLOUDS" is a very interesting article on the subject of the Austro-Hungarian War. The author is all the while committed to the withdrawal of protection by the mother country, and the writer proposes as a remedy, that the Provinces be represented in the Imperial Parliament.

The other articles are as follows:

The Caxtons—concluded.  
Typhoid Revived.  
What has Revolutionizing Germany attained? Physical Geography.  
The English Mail Coach.  
Diary of Samuel Pepys.

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MAINE ELECTION.—The full return from Maine, nearly all official, of the late election, show the following results, as compared with those of the Presidential election:

## President.—John Quincy Adams.

Campbell . . . . . 40,200 Hubbard . . . . . 37,534  
Tucker . . . . . 35,276 Hamlin . . . . . 28,260  
Van Buren . . . . . 12,178 Talbot . . . . . 8,025  
Democratic loss . . . . . 2,072  
Whig loss . . . . . 7,016  
Free Soil loss . . . . . 4,153  
Dr. Hubbard's strong and explicit declaration of Free Soil doctrine contributed to reduce the vote of the Free Soil party.

## The Log Cabin will stand, on print ballot.

Item: Whig and F. S. Soil. Dem. Socy. Senate . . . . . 20 11 9  
House . . . . . 88 61 24  
Total Democratic majority . . . . . 24

This returns the United States Senator, in place of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, term expired.

CENSUS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph gives the following as the recent census of the State, compared with that of 1830:

## 1830. 1850. Ours in ten years.

269,385 257,117 23,203

The Democratic candidate recently put in nomination in New York, being mainly catched by the Democratic Republican General Committee, as whether they believed in its authority, and repudiated all other pretended Democratic Committees, answered very coolly that the Convention that nominated them having been chosen for that purpose by the Democratic party, to them alone belonged the right to propose interrogatories or require tests.

"THE COLONIAL" is the title of a very large, beautifully printed literary weekly, just started at Cincinnati, by Shattock & Turner. The enterprise it displays deserves success.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer publishes the official news for Canal Commissioners Fuller (W.) received 133,111 votes, and Gamble (D.) 144,392—Gamble's majority, 11,279. The whole vote polled is 279,395, and the total amount that can be voted for the Canal is 96,901 less than the vote for President! Fuller received less than Johnston 35,412, and less than Taylor 52,021; Gamble received less than Longstreet 23,351, and less than Cass 27,136.

WALTER FORWARD, it is stated, is to take the place of Mr. Gillett, Solicitor of the Treasury. Mr. PENNOCK has resigned his place as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

## NOTES ON THE NATIONAL ERA.

## WORLD-WEARY.

## BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

O Nature, serene and beautiful, be wild, Take back thy boughs, thy leaves, thy child; The world is weary, and wants rest, Upon tenures are a tragic gloom.

The soul is free and the thought is free, And the heart is free, and the spirit is free.

Verily, the world is weary, and wants rest, And the world's rest is with a body clouded, And the world's rest is with a body clouded,

When the waters are breaking in dimpled pools, And the vines have beauty with golden buds, Forgetting, forced, I would be wild, I would,

Be wild, and the world would be wild, No peace to my soul as his last thought, Be then my love, more than my friend, No long as the blue bird's shell should roost,

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